

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5872.

號三十月五年二十百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

日六廿月三年午壬

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Indragie Circus, E.C. BATES HARDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sze-tou, Canton. C. & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSHE, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at—LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTAI, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. M. KENNEDY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

HON. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.

A. MOYER, Esq.

F. D. SASSON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....ERVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1882.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. au1

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, CEASED on the 31st December, 1881.

Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882. my26

### NOTICE.

WE Have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. WOO TAI in the Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO," dealer in Cotton and Opium, No. 30, Wing Lok Street, has CEASED from the 1st of May, 1882, as he has withdrawn his Principal and Interest therefrom.

We, the Undersigned, are Carrying on BUSINESS under the same Style and Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO." The Business of the said Firm will in future be Carried on Solely in the Interest of the Undersigned.

SHANG TAI WOO, Cotton and Opium Dealers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1882. my16

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. D. D. OLIA & Co. of Amoy, Foochow, Takao and Taiwan, has CEASED from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA. B. S. MEHTA.

WE Have this Day commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow, and Taiwan, under the Style and Firm of "MEHTA & Co."

E. N. MEHTA. B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. jel

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong Mr. C. A. SCHULTZ will be in CHARGE of the Company's Office.

A. SUENSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my18

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I HAVE this Day taken CHARGE of the Company's Office.

C. A. SCHULTZ.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my18

## For Sale.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THURLEY'S EXTRA PALE ALE, and FINEST'S DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Also, SILLERY MOUSSEUX (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRINCE CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE-BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. au1

## FOR SALE.

195 FATHOMS SECOND-HAND TWO-INCH SABLE, suitable for Moorings.

Apply to WILLIAM DOLAN, 22, Prince Central.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. jel

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per doz. Case.

Pints.....\$16 per 2 doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

A. RAUTER MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.

4 doz. Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. \$10.

Apply to SANDER & Co. Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

## FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILKES & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, Hongkong, July 23, 1881.

## For Sale.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., HONGKONG.

### ON VIEW AT OUR STORE:—

#### A Choice Collection of

#### MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

In SOLID ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN BLACK

WALNUT, MAHOGANY, and other Choice

Foreign Woods,

OF SOUND CONSTRUCTION, EXCELLENT FINISH.

And

Moderate Price,

SUITABLE FOR THE

DRAWING ROOM, Boudoir, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY,

and

RED ROOM.

With Elegant Curtain Materials, Wall Papers,

Dados, Furniture Coverings,

Carpets, &c.,

En Suite.



APRIL

CABINET

Furniture

NOVEL

AND

RICH

UPHOLSTERY

WORK.

Manufactured

BY

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHANGHAI.

Illustration of a chair or furniture piece.

Mr. Byrne, from Messrs. Hall & Holtz, being on a visit to Hongkong, will be happy to give any information relating to the above.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882.

## To Let.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRATA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

## TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1st MAY.)

THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situated near the Exhibition on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLES, &c.

Also, 8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes—Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

## TO BE LET.

THE FRONT PORTION OF PREMISES formerly occupied by the late E. CHARTER & Co., 15, QUEEN'S ROAD. Suitable for either One or Two OFFICES or a Store.

Apply to HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

## TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 3, 1882.

## TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARADE VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Peddar's Wharf.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

## TO BE LET-FURNISHED.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

1, "WEST VILLAS."

For Particulars, apply to MR. R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882.

## TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES and COMFRADER'S QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messrs. HESS & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

## THE "FAR EAST."

The 2500 or 1070 WANTED.

Apply at this Office.

## Intimations.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at Hongkong, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. oc27

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A First Interim BONUS of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. upon Contributions, and an Interim DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-two Dollars per Share for the year 1881, will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board, DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 5, 1882.

"SULPHOLINE LOTION"—An Excellent Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES.

There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferer for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them.

It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin.

"Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Burke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN. Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, flatulence, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

11629 By 172 11688

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

COMMENCING with the Departure of the "ANADYR" from this Port on the 15th JUNE NEXT, the Steamers of this Company will call at COLOMBO only, and not at GALLE, as heretofore.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 12, 1882. my26

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, BOWLING ALLEY, HONGKONG HOTEL, OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1882.

BELL TARGETS, FLYING AND STATIONARY BIRDS, &c., &c.

Popular Prices: FOUR SHOTS for.....25 Cents.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to all respectable Members of the Community. Hongkong, April 20, 1882.

REMOVED.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE and Private Residence of J. LOUREIRO have been REMOVED to No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. The Entrance for the Consulate will be from VICTORIA STREET, 14-15; to Private Residence from Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on all DOCUMENTARY BILLS delivered to the Undersigned Banks, on or after 1st JULY, 1882, the Rate of Discount, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which will be allowed to the Drawers or Acceptors, on settling the Bills before maturity, will be as follows:—

At one half per cent. per annum above the advertised Rate of Interest for short Deposits allowed by the leading London Joint Stock Banks, if the Bills are taken up in Great Britain.

At the Current Minimum Rate of Discount of the National Banks of France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, respectively, if taken up in either of those countries.

At the Current Rate of Rebate for Documentary Bills, if taken up in Switzerland or the United States.

At the Current Rate of Rebate allowed by the Exchange Banks, if taken up at any place east of Suez.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," A. WEMYSS, p. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," JOHN THURBURN, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," G. E. NOBLE, p. Chief Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," F. COCHINARD, Agent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "Narcissus," Capt. Wzozny, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882. my14

### FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "Saragosa," Captain Lopez, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my15

### FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "Enay," Captain Ortuazar, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my15







production is fully 380,000 tons, the value of which may be taken at £10,000,000. For the production of this quantity of sugar, we import 18,000 tons of sugar and 180,000 tons of sugar and other vegetable fibres, making the gross value of the imports of raw fibrous material a trifle under 200,000 tons, having a gross value of about £1,700,000. But independent of the Turkish difficulty, the growing demand for the new material should induce other new fields to meet the supply of cheap fibre suitable for paper making. Borneo should furnish a profitable field for exploration with this view. The suitability of wild plantain fibre for paper making is an established fact. In many parts of the East it forms a large percentage of the sub-aboveground vegetation and it has been estimated that 6000 tons of dry fibre might be obtained from a square mile of forest. Although we believe that this estimate is much exaggerated, still the following facts show that there is good deal of promise for this new material. The price of the East India Company's plantain fibre could be picked—was some time back, prior to the existing complications on the African side of the Mediterranean about £10 per ton. Plantain fibre could be cut, collected and dried for £2 per ton, so that even taking for granted that it would not be so valuable as Esparto, that it would only bring from £7 to £8 per ton—nothing would be a wide margin of profit. We believe that the New Borneo Company might advantageously give the subject consideration—the Philippine Islands should offer an incentive, where one of the bananas, the *Musa textilis*, produces the Manila hemp, one of the most valuable and most valuable of all the fibres. We learn that a Company has been already formed in London for making bamboo paper in Burma—a raw material of paper manufacture in which, as our readers are aware, the Chinese have attained a high degree of perfection in the absence of the elaborate machinery with which we are familiar in all our industries.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]  
(Per E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR IRELAND.  
LONDON, 12th May.  
The House of Commons has read a first time a Bill for repressive measures in Ireland. The Bill provides for a commission of judges to supersede trial by jury in disturbed districts, for domiciliary visits, and the widest powers in dealing with secret societies.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.—SUNDAY, (HONGKONG) MAY 14th.  
Matins:—Ven. 7, Psalms, 79 & 90;  
The Doxology, Ven. 1, V. H. H. Sangster; Benediction, XII (Mercer); Anthem, How beautiful upon the mountains; Hymn, 468.  
Evangelist:—Psalms, 81 & 82; Cantate, 115; Deus Misericordia, 55; Hymn, 143 (Tune 13); Hymn, 26.

FROM OUR POLICE COLUMNS it will be seen that a serious case of piracy occurred on the 6th ultimo at a place about sixty li south of Stanley.

THE Agents (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the S. S. *Scamure Castle*, from London, arrived at Singapore to-day, and will leave for Hongkong on the 15th inst.

THIS afternoon H. E. Cheung Sing took his departure for the North per the *Hwai Yuen*. The yards of the several Chinese gunboats in harbour were manned by their respective crews as the *Hwai Yuen* left. Chinese vessels in harbour were flying bunting extensively.

THE Hongkong Choral Society propose to give a vocal and instrumental concert on the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday (24th inst.), when the new song and chorus, "Hand in Hand," composed by Tompkins, will be sung. We believe the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a deserving charity.

TO-DAY, before Captain Thomsett, sitting as Marine Magistrate, James Cunningham, seaman on board the steamer *Fortigen*, was fined \$10, or, in default of payment of the fine, one month's imprisonment with hard labour, having been convicted of being drunk and disorderly on board his ship yesterday night.

A CORRESPONDENT reminds us of the fact that fish were introduced some years ago into the Pokfulam Reservoir by the Surveyor General and others. His Excellency the Governor was wont to fish there, and we believe the owner of Douglas Castle also possesses the right of fishing in the reservoir.

FROM a list which has been circulated of the plays which form the repertoire of Herr Bandmann's dramatic company, we find that "Narcisse the Vagrant" is the piece selected as the opening performance in Hongkong, about the 23rd inst. Four performances will be given, as at present announced; and for three of these the subscribers will be asked to name the pieces they prefer to have performed, the decision being arrived at by a majority.

THE departure for England of Mr. Gregory, H. B. M. Consul at Swatow, brings about a few changes in the Consular Service. Mr. G. Phillips, now at Taiwan, goes to Swatow; Mr. T. Watters leaves Taiwan and takes up the duties at Taiwan; Mr. A. Frater resumes his old post at Taiwan; and Mr. J. N. Jordan, who has been stationed for some time at Canton, succeeds Mr. Frater at Hoihow.

A SERIOUS row between the occupants of two Tong-kan junks took place on the forenoon of the 8th inst., at a place called

Teak-wan, about 30 miles from Hongkong, where a large number of natives had assembled to celebrate the annual festival held in honour of Tien Hau, Empress of Heaven. A dispute arose between the occupants of two junks as to the anchorage each should occupy, and from high words they resorted to throwing stones and other articles to assert their particular claims to the anchorage in dispute. Not content with heaving these articles around they produced muskets and exchanged several shots, four men being wounded, one of them very seriously. As the junk people were preparing to bring their big guns into operation, some Chinese merchants from Hongkong whose boat was anchored near interfered and succeeded in pacifying the parties engaged in the quarrel.

It has developed upon Shanghai to show Hongkong, the way in the development of quite a new industry, viz., that of foreign cabinet-making and upholstery. For many years this branch of industrial art has remained in the hands of Chinese, whose experience in manufacturing from European designs is well known. The enormous enhanced cost, however, of English-made cabinets and furniture of all kinds—caused chiefly by the greater cost of labour in England than in China—has suggested to enterprising commercial men in Shanghai the production of such articles by trained Chinese labour. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs Hall & Holtz, of that port, has succeeded, after many years of study and hard work, in producing certainly the finest specimens of furniture we have ever seen out of London; and he assures all concerned that he can supply the market at considerably less than London prices. As no suitable woods can be obtained in China, the material has to be imported from Bangkok and elsewhere; and as the wood is thoroughly seasoned and properly polished, while the pieces are fitted together by a system of dovetailing, to the exclusion of glue, the most satisfactory results are obtained. The artistic features of this new industry must be seen to be appreciated; and as the show-room of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. is now supplied with examples of this handicraft, an inspection will well repay visitors. We learn that no less than a hundred Chinese are now employed in this occupation in Shanghai.

CONCERNING the tea steamers there seems to be more uncertainty this season than usual; the markets may or may not open earlier than they have done in former years; while most of the steamers are later than they usually are in being fixed. The Hankow market was expected by some to be opened by the 12th (yesterday), but this is not at all likely to be correct. The new steamer *Stirling Castle* would doubtless be on the spot at Hankow by this time; and had not the accident happened to the propeller of the new Glen steamer (the *Glenloch*) she would have also been on the berth at the riverine port. As it is, the *Glenloch* would probably have reached Shanghai to-day, and will get up to Hankow by Monday; so that, if the market be opened say on the 15th, the new Glen will be even yet in time. In the event of the market being opened earlier, it is just possible that the *Glenloch* will be the first steamer to get away. As the *Glenloch* could not be docked at Shanghai as was intended, the *Glenloch* was docked here in Hongkong; so that, if the *Glenloch* fails to reach the berth in time to be first ship, the burden of the race may therefore fall upon the good ship *Glenloch*, now under Captain Hogg's command. Much depends upon the start made from Hankow, as the most powerful steamer may fail to make up two or three days' time upon a less powerful rival. So far as we can at present discover, the steamers which will lead at Hankow this year are as follow:—*Glenloch*, *Glenloch*, *Stirling Castle*, *Carnarvonshire*, *Breconshire*, *Sikh*, *Hankow*, *Huntingdon* (for London); *Flores*, *Castell*, *Minard Castle*, *Afghan* (doubtful); *Masalia*, *Moskwa*, *Petersburg*, *Russia*, and *Nisni-Novgorod* (for Odessa); and *Vladivostok* (for Nikolajevsk). Even more uncertainty exists as to the steamers to lead at Poochow. The market, it is believed, will open about the end of next week; but as yet the only steamer that appears to be settled is the *Glenloch*. The reports as to the probability of a P. & O. steamer engaging in the annual tea race seems without foundation, as there is no spare steamer at present in Chinese waters. It is reported that the time of the *Stirling Castle* to Shanghai from Hongkong was 60 hours.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)  
Saturday, May 13.

## DUNK.

An American seaman named John Frisco admitted having been drunk and refusing to give a jimrickha could his hire. He was fined 50 cents, in default of payment one month's imprisonment, and ordered to pay twenty cents to the constable.

## BOOTS AND VAGABONDS.

Sin Bing Hoi and Chun Man were convicted of having been engaged gambling near the Slaughter House yesterday, and were each sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

## INVERTED GAMBLERS.

Inspector Perry visited the top floor of the house, No. 76 Square Street, about half past eight yesterday evening, and arrested eleven men who had been engaged

gambling, as also two men on the first floor of the same house who were supposed to have belonged to the same gang. The eleven defendants had just come out of gaol on a conviction of gambling, and was known to the Inspector as having been the keeper of a gambling house at No. 4, Wai Yan Lane, for twelve months, and, along with the first defendant, were known as inveterate gamblers. The Inspector stated that the house, which seemed to be unoccupied, was frequented by all the worst characters in Tin Ping Shan, whose haunts had been broken up several times. The house No. 4, Wai Yan Lane was their first resort, from which they went to No. 1, Kiat Sing Lane, and from thence to No. 76 Square Street. The Inspector was positive that the first and eleven defendants, at least, had changed on all the above occasions, and knew them to be the joint masters of the gambling establishment. Previous convictions relating to stolen property, a clear case of the Cheung Hip Lee, and a quantity of clothing, which the latter had been identified. The junk with its cargo of 120 piculs of salt, and a small boat had been seized by the Police.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

## A BEACHCOMBER.

Matthew Collins, an unemployed Irish seaman, was apprehended by P. C. McDonough in Hollywood Road yesterday evening, the seaman having been seen by the constable begging from passers-by. He had been twice previously convicted of drunkenness, and has been a beachcomber for a considerable time. The defendant stated that he expected to get away from the Colony on Tuesday next, he was allowed out on his own recognizance of \$2 until Wednesday, the 17th inst.

## ALLEGED LARCENY OF A \$5 NOTE BY A HOUSEBOY.

Chun Atat, house cook, was charged with the larceny of a \$5 note by Rose Borneas, single woman.

The complainant stated that she lived at No. 43 Wyndham Street, and engaged the defendant as her houseboy on the 10th May, the day after which she placed a five dollar note and two one dollar notes into her writing desk, which she locked and allowed the key to remain in the lock. Yesterday she went to the desk to get the \$5 note as found it missing. She suspected the defendant as being the only other person living in the house.

Sergeant Fisher said he had a conversation with the thief with the defendant yesterday afternoon, when the latter said he thought his brother had taken the money. The Sergeant and the defendant found the brother, being told that the defendant accused him of the larceny, denied all knowledge of the matter. After the denial by the brother the defendant produced three \$1 notes, one silver dollar and one dollar in small change, which he said he had got from Achu, a messenger in the *China Mail* Office. The Sergeant visited that Office, but found nobody of that name in the establishment.

The defendant protested that he got the money yesterday afternoon from Achu, who, he said, was employed in the *China Mail*. The case was remanded until Monday, the 15th inst.

## A THIEVING MENIAC.

Chun Asan, mendicant, solicited alms from Ng Poo Chai, married man, living in Queen's Road East yesterday afternoon. Being refused, he went to the top floor of the same house, which is unoccupied, and took a pair of trousers which were hung on a bamboo to dry. The woman gave chase and got the thieving mendicant stopped by a constable. Four mendicants and their uncleanly possessions were admitted to the accused. For this indulging his thieving propensities, the magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE BY CHEN.

Ear Singh and Sun Singh, Gun Lokers, were charged, on remand from Tuesday last, with indecently and assaulting the Police in the execution of their duty on the 8th inst.

The case was remanded on account of Constable Lyons, the complainant, being confined in Hospital through injuries received in apprehending one of the defendants. Constable Lyons stated that about half past six on Monday evening he observed the two defendants and a Chinaman, not present, bathing about thirty yards above the East end of the Kennedy Road, are entirely naked. As they could be easily seen from the road he went up, and told them they ought not to be there. Despite the constable's warning one of them persisted in attempting to enter the water. He blew his whistle for assistance, and Constable Ryan, who happened to be in the vicinity came up, before whose appearance, however, the second defendant took witness round the neck and tried to pull him over an embankment. Lyons succeeded in freeing himself and secured the man, Ryan taking the other, both defendants being entirely naked, only having their boots on. At the corner of No. 3 Station, both defendants, who had by that time got their shirts on, started to run in the direction of the Macgregor Barracks. The second defendant then threw Lyons down, tried to take his baton and gave him a heavy kick in the stomach, from the effects of which he has not yet entirely recovered. The man then ran to the Barracks up to which place the constable managed to keep him in sight. A military escort took the prisoners to the station.

P. C. Ryan, the first defendant, dealt him a blow on the right shoulder and attempted to kick him. In order to defend himself he released his hold of the defendant who ran to the Macgregor Barracks. The first defendant was fined \$5, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second \$10, or fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A FURNER CONVICTED OF STEALING SHOES. Chun Yau, furrier, was ordered to be incarcerated for one month, after having been convicted of stealing two pairs of shoes from the doorway of Pang Chi's house. The furrier asserted that he had been seized by mistake, but several witnesses disproved this statement.

## (Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

SERIOUS FIGHTING ATTACK. Ho Yau, master of the Heung Li junk, and Ho Chi, Wong Fuk and Wong Kiu, were charged, on remand from the 8th inst., with attacking and pirating the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk on the 9th inst.

When this case was last before the Magistrate nine individuals were charged with the offence, but five of them were discharged as they did not belong to the junk, but were merely assisting in the discharge of cargo. The case was remanded on that occasion owing to the attacked junk being at sea. It has now returned and the following evidence was given by the master and the other occupants at the Police Court to-day.

Inspector Cornsman boarded the junk, searched it and found three muskets, a sword, two flasks of powder, a jar containing two cabbies of gun-powder, one red blanket, and a dressing case, and a number of other articles, all of which had been identified as belonging to the Cheung Hip Lee. The Inspector also found some pawn tickets relating to stolen property, a clear case of the Cheung Hip Lee, and a quantity of clothing, which the latter had been identified. The junk with its cargo of 120 piculs of salt, and a small boat had been seized by the Police.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 300 piculs, including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven. On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children. About half-past four o'clock that morning the junk was fired at by a steamer, and the junk was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire. The first defendant was fired upon, and his vessel was set on fire.

## THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

(Truth.)

General Skobelev is thirty-nine years old, but looks, almost a decade younger. There is nothing in his aspect which betokens the warrior famed to hardships. Nor yet does he give the impression of a careful, intelligent man. He is habitually well-dressed, but not a dandy. One sees that he pays minute attention to the details of his toilette when he is engaged at it; but that, once it is ended, his personal appearance does not count him, for the rest of the day, a single thought. He is well-dressed, but not a dandy. One sees that he pays minute attention to the details of his toilette when he is engaged at it; but that, once it is ended, his personal appearance does not count him, for the rest of the day, a single thought.

General Skobelev is thirty-nine years old, but looks, almost a decade younger. There is nothing in his aspect which betokens the warrior famed to hardships. Nor yet does he give the impression of a careful, intelligent man. He is habitually well-dressed, but not a dandy. One sees that he pays minute attention to the details of his toilette when he is engaged at it; but that, once it is ended, his personal appearance does not count him, for the rest of the day, a single thought. He is well-dressed, but not a dandy. One sees that he pays minute attention to the details of his toilette when he is engaged at it; but that, once it is ended, his personal appearance does not count him, for the rest of the day, a single thought.

of accurate information respecting the cost of electric lighting may be obtained from many independent sources, the electric incandescent lamps suitable for domestic lighting are of so recent invention that the corresponding data of cost are hardly yet to be had, and those which exist are based on comparatively short experience. Since the first case is so different, we will consider them separately.

## TRICE COMPARED WITH COST OF GAS.

There can be no question that lighting by the electric is far cheaper than lighting by gas. Even taking into account all possible sources of expense entailed by having to set up the machinery to generate electric currents, the result is beyond doubt. Take the prime cost of the dynamo-electric generator of the steam-engine to drive, of the conducting wires, and of the lamp fittings; calculate the interest on this outlay, and allow a liberal margin for wear and depreciation; add the cost of coal used for fuel, and of oil used for lubrication, of carbons consumed in the lamps, and of wages paid to attendants, and the total cost still falls under the cost of producing an equal flood of light by burning gas. An excellent case exists in the saving effected at South Kensington Museum in one of the courts where formerly gas was employed, but where sixteen electric lights of the pattern invented by Mr. Brush have been in use for nearly two years. A careful analysis of the cost leads to the following result:—The capital outlay, including the dynamo, the steam-engine, the lamps, and connecting wires, was just £1,000. Allowing 5 per cent. for interest and another 5 per cent. for wear and tear, the total annual charge is £130. The cost of running the lights, including coal, carbons, oil, cotton-waste, and engineers' wages, was \$3. 10d. per hour; or, as the light is used for 700 hours in the year, £134. 3s. 8d. per annum. The total cost of these sixteen lights may then be taken at £268. 3s. 8d. per annum. Now, before these lamps were erected the gas lights consumed in this same court were no less than 4,800 cubic feet per hour, costing 16s. per hour, or £560 per annum. The adoption of electric light in this instance given a better illumination, while effecting a saving of approximately £420 per annum, or 60 per cent. of the former expenditure on gas. This estimate takes no account of the capital outlay on gas pipes and fittings. Were these reckoned and the interest added, the figure of total cost by gas would appear higher, and the saving by using electricity greater.

## THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM.

All systems are not equally economical. The Jablochkoff candles set up three years ago on the Holborn Viaduct were found by the electric engineers to be much more economical than the former gas jets, and cost seven and a-half times as much. But the Jablochkoff candle is acknowledged on all hands to be one of the least economical of all electric lights. Three of the great railway stations of the Metropolitan furnish some worth nothing. At Cannon Street Station, where Gramme generators are used with eight Brush lamps, estimated at 6000 candle-power each, the cost is said to be about £14. per lamp per hour. At King's Cross, with Brush machines and twelve Croton lamps of equal power, the cost is said to be £3. per lamp per hour; while at Charing Cross sixteen Brush lamps of 200 candle-power each, only £2. per lamp per hour. It will be found as a general rule in electric lighting, as in most other matters, that the larger the scale on which the thing is carried out the cheaper it is; as indeed the figures last quoted show. Mr. K. Hedges, who has had much experience in working electric lights in Liverpool and elsewhere, states his opinion that the total working cost of a powerful light from a Gramme, Siemens, or Birgin generator should not be more than 4d. per light per hour where as many as twelve lights are being worked by the same engine. Mr. Alexander Siemens, in an important paper read at the meeting of the Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, stated that with the Siemens alternating-current machines and lamps there was a saving of 47 per cent. in the cost of lighting as compared with gas, and that when the direct-current machines were used the saving rose to 87 per cent. Messrs. Peck, Freese, & Co., who have substituted Brush lamps for gas in their biscuit factory, state that they thereby save 20 per cent. in the cost of lighting, and at the same time obtain a light whose colour is so much whiter that they can better detect any variation in the colour and quality of their wares. Mr. Louis J. Crossley, who has for many months used four Brush lights in the Albion Hills, Halifax, in the place of 200 gas jets, finds that whereas gas cost \$3. 8d. per hour (reckoning gas at 3s. 4d. per 1000 cubic feet), the electric lamp (including interest on machinery, coal, carbons, attendance, &c.) costs \$3. 0d. per hour, showing a slight saving. In these mills, however, artificial light is wanted for only 27 working hours in the week, the light required for 500 hours or more the economy would be much greater, as the interest on capital outlay, which makes up half the above figures, would be relatively a much less item in the working costs. It should be added that the \$3. 8d. per hour for gas does not include the interest on capital spent in the purchase of the gas, as, in a matter of fact, cheaper to fit the fixtures for electric light than for gas.

## DISBURSING ELEMENTS IN CALCULATIONS.

It should be borne in mind, in comparing the foregoing data amongst themselves, that the very wide differences existing between the different cases may be due to very different causes. In one case the steam-engine may be an uneconomical one or its boilers old and faulty. In another case it may be possible that the dynamo generator may not be of the most efficient pattern. In a third case it may be that the carbon pencils used in the lamps are of bad quality and wasteful, or that the lamps are badly adjusted, and do not, therefore, get from the electric currents all the light they might get. It is known that all the best dynamo-electric generators turn at least 85 per cent. of the mechanical power supplied to them into the energy of electric currents, 15 per cent. at the outside being lost in friction, heating, &c. It is also possible to measure precisely the amount of electric power used up in a lamp, and to state how many candles per horse-power the light is equivalent to. Deducting the 15 per cent. lost in the generator, some measurements lately made by Professors Ayrton and Perry yield the following results:—A Croton lamp gave a light of 1601 candles per horse-power; a Brush lamp, 2003; a Weston lamp 1599; a Edison lamp, 2244. If it were possible to state accurately the cost of power, then the cost of lighting by different lamps. But the cost of mechanical power differs enormously in different cases. Where water-power can be had it is usually far cheaper than steam-power.

## THE COST OF STEAM RAISED BY COAL AND GAS.

Steam-power on a small scale is far dearer than on a large scale. In small steam-engines from 6 to 10 horse-power the engines are needed to supply one actual horse-power. In large steam-engines of the best pattern the consumption may be as small as 14 lb. of coal per hour per horse-power. Every pound of coal burned (per hour) would therefore produce, say, in a Brush lamp

a light of 1374 candles. Compare this with gas. Since a ton of coal yields roughly 10,000 cubic feet of gas, and a cubic foot of coal will yield about 4½ cubic feet of gas, and supposing that with the coke and other bye products one could buy another 4½ feet of gas, there are 9 cubic feet of gas in exchange for one pound of coal. Nine cubic feet of gas burned in one hour should yield a light of 29 candles (reckoning the yield of 16 candles as the light of a burner using 5.6 feet per hour). If the consumption of coal were the only item, lighting by electricity should then be 400 times as cheap as by gas. The items of capital and current expense on the steam-engine and electric machinery reduce this immense saving to the limits we have seen attained in practice hitherto. Suppose, however, that the gas, instead of being burned to give out light of itself, is used as fuel in a gas-engine. Taking the most economical steam-engine to compare with the most economical gas-engine, we find that one of Crossley's gas-engines can do the work of 40 actual horse-power with a consumption of only 14 lb. of gas per horse-power per hour. At this rate one cubic foot should yield rather more than 4 horse-power, or enough to give a light of 1090 candles! The estimate of 9 cubic feet of gas as the equivalent of one pound of coal is too liberal, however. Yet there is no question that the gas engine is much cheaper than the steam-engine for working electric light on a small scale. Professor Ayrton states the economy of working cost in gas-engines over steam-engines, when working at 30 horse-power, at about 4 per cent. with ordinary gas, and at about 47 per cent. when working with Dowson's heavy oil. We may sum up the preceding remarks by saying that electric lighting is considerably cheaper than gas lighting, giving more light for less money, the economy being the greater according to the scale on which the work is carried out; while if gas-engines are employed instead of steam engines to drive the dynamo-electric generators, the saving is still greater.

## EDISON'S LAMPS.

Turning now to the question of electric incandescent lamps suitable for domestic illumination, we find that in the rival systems of Edison, Swan, and Lane-Fox, the light of each lamp is from 16 to 20 candle-power. Hence, supposing every gas jet in a house to be replaced by an incandescent lamp, the illumination would actually be the whole improved. Edison's lamps, with their horseshoe-shaped threads of carbon, prepared from bamboo fibres and sealed in a little pear-shaped globe of glass exhausted of air, may be taken as a type of this class of lamp. It appears that 94 of Edison's lamps can be run at 15 candle-power for one horse-power actually indicated on the steam-engine. This corresponds to a light of 152 candles per horse-power—a figure far short of that reached in the case of arc lights, but nevertheless a good result. Nine and a-half gas jets, burning each five feet of gas per hour, would consume 47½ cubic feet of gas, costing altogether 15s. 6d. per hour. Suppose one 47½ cubic feet of gas burned in a gas-engine, they would yield 22 horse-power, or enough to give 22 times as much of Edison's light as if they were burned in the ordinary way. Suppose the requisite one horse-power to be obtained by a steam-engine, consuming 14 lb. of coal per horse-power per hour, only £2. per hour, the cost of working would be rather less than one-sixth of a penny per hour; but this result could not be obtained except on a large scale of working. In this estimate no account is taken of the cost of renewing the lamps, which cannot yet be regarded as least for more than 1,000 hours of regular work.

## MR. SWAN, MR. SWAN'S LAMP.

Mr. Swan, of Newcastle, makes his excellent little lamps with a carbon filament prepared from cotton thread. He states that incandescence for 1,200 hours does not destroy a well-made lamp. His experiments show that with these lamps light of 200 candle-power can be obtained per horse-power. This figure, allowing 25 per cent. for waste of energy in the machinery, is practically identical in point of economy with that obtained by Mr. Edison. Statistics of the actual working expenses of these lamps are still wanting, but will doubtless be forthcoming in a short time, when the incandescence light is fairly at work. The greatest experiment of Mr. Edison, the supply of his domestic electric lamps to 800 houses in New York, all to be fed by currents generated at a central electric works—is not yet completed. In a few weeks' time we shall know much more than we now do of the real cost of lighting by incandescent lamps. For the present it is safe to assert that, were a country house to be lit up by incandescent lamps supplied by currents generated on the spot, as gas is now so commonly generated in a little private gas-works at houses far away from any town, the electric lighting would prove far cheaper than gas lighting. And if domestic electric lighting on the small scale be cheaper than domestic gas lighting on the small scale, there appears to be no reason why, on the large scale, where a whole city is supplied from a central establishment, lighting should not be accomplished more cheaply by electricity than by gas.

## THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

(Truth.)

General Skobelev is thirty-nine years old, but looks, almost a decade younger. There is nothing in his aspect



